

THE ENTERPRISE.

VOL. XV

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO, SAN MATEO COUNTY, CAL., SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1908.

NO. 12.

IMPROVEMENT CLUB ACTIVELY WORKING FOR INCORPORATION

Division Line Between South City and San Mateo Has Been Amicably Agreed Upon

At last Monday night's meeting of the South City Improvement Club, the committee who was instructed to confer with similar committees representing the improvement clubs from San Bruno made its report.

The committee is composed of E. E. Cunningham, A. Hynding, Thos. Hickey, Thos. Mason and Harry E. Styles.

The committee, through E. E. Cunningham, reported that a meeting had been held with the San Bruno committeemen, and after considerable discussion came to an understanding as to where the division line between South City and San Bruno should be.

As determined upon, the southerly boundary line for the South City municipality will start at northeasterly corner of Tanforan Park, then run easterly to the northeasterly corner of said park, then southerly to a point at the southerly line of the fifth addition to San Bruno, thence almost due east to the dividing line in the middle of San Francisco Bay between San Mateo

and Alameda counties. The other boundary line for the new South City will be—on the west by the Mission Road, on the north by the Crocker estate lands and on the east by San Francisco Bay.

The committee's action was indorsed by the club.

Upon motion, the committee was instructed to immediately prepare the necessary papers and get the required number of signatures to a petition and present it at the next regular meeting of the San Mateo County Board of Supervisors.

It is the purpose of the club to have South City incorporated during this Summer.

The committee instructed to present a request to the South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company at its annual meeting last Monday asking that the company make certain improvements in South City reported that a written request had been referred to the executive committee of the company who would formulate a reply in the near future.

DIRECTORS ELECTED

The following named stockholders in the South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company were elected directors last Monday at the annual meeting of the company: H. J. Crocker, W. D. Dennett, Leroy Hough, E. R. Lilienthal, Jesse W. Lilienthal, C. M. Macfarlane, Daniel Meyer, Henry Miller, Edward Morris, Louis F. Swift and Albert H. Veeder.

On the same date, directors for the South San Francisco Water Company were elected as follows: W. J. Martin, Leroy Hough, Geo. H. Chapman, W. D. Dennett and Jesse W. Lilienthal.

ROAD HOUSE BURGLARIZED

The Boulevard road house, Caleb Coakley, proprietor, at Colma, was broken into a few nights ago by burglars who in their endeavor to get some money smashed two cash registers, doing about \$100 damage and getting fifteen cents. The burglars also obtained 75 cents from a cigar machine. Two men who had been around the place on the afternoon and evening of the robbery are suspected, as they have not been seen since. Officers are investigating the case.

See the fine Spring line of ladies' lawn waists just received at Schneider's

INCORPORATION MASS MEETING TO BE HELD

Incorporation Committee at a Meeting Held Thursday Evening, Decided on This Action Subject to Approval of Club.

Harry E. Styles Selected as Attorney to Prepare Necessary Papers to Be Signed and Presented to Board of Supervisors at Next Regular Meeting.

The Committee on Incorporation met in the Postoffice Building Thursday evening and authorized Harry E. Styles to draft a petition for the incorporation of this town and have the same ready that it may be submitted to the Improvement Club at its meeting next Monday evening.

The Committee also by a unanimous vote decided to call a mass meeting of the citizens of this town for the purpose of having the petition on incorporation submitted to our citizens in public meeting and then and there fully considered, discussed, amended or changed and when perfected to be signed by our citizens in open public meeting, this mass meeting to be held in Metropolitan Hall on Saturday evening, March 28th at eight o'clock, subject to the approval of the Improvement Club at its meeting next Monday evening.

GRACE CHURCH EPISCOPAL

The Archdeacon has appointed the Rev. W. S. Stone of the Cathedral Mission staff to take temporary charge of Grace Church. Mr. Stone who entered upon his duties last Sunday has had a varied experience in city and suburban parish work in different parts of the world, including London, Glasgow, Capetown, Melbourne and also in educational work, being at present superintendent of the Metropolitan Business College of San Francisco.

Before undertaking special diocesan work elsewhere he comes at the urgent request of the Archdeacon to organize the work in this parish.

Lay-readers in the past have done faithful work at Grace Church, but that a city of the commanding importance of South San Francisco ought to have its own resident clergyman has been freely expressed. This is up to the Episcopalians of this place, who it is hoped will now rally round and make a determined effort in this direction.

There will be a meeting of the congregation next Sunday morning after service.

Services third Sunday in Lent, March 22d. Sunday School 10 a. m. Morning Prayer and Holy Communion 11:15 a. m.

ST. PAULS CHURCH NOTES.

The services at St. Paul's Church March 22d will be: Public worship with sermon by the pastor, Rev. Edwin D. Kizer. 11 a. m. "God's Expectation from His Vineyard" and 7:30 p. m. "Rehoboam, the Unready." Epworth League at 6:30. Mr. Geo. Keissling, leader.

The Lenten Services will commence Sunday, March 29th and close Palm Sunday. The church is placed here for any and all to have the benefit of its services, hence all are very cordially welcome.

SUPERVISORS PASS SOME STRINGENT HEALTH ORDINANCES

Board Takes Action to Prevent Possibility of Plague Germ Developing in San Mateo County

Through the efforts of Drs. Blue and Plymire the Board of Supervisors on Monday passed three stringent sanitary ordinances.

The first law enacted was one regulating the importing of buildings into this county and enacts that no structure for the occupancy of human beings should be brought into San Mateo county which had within twelve months previous been occupied by any person suffering from a contagious disease, or has been located in a district in which contagious diseases are prevalent or epidemic, and not even then without a permit from the health officer of the county, which he will not issue unless the building is fully and satisfactorily disinfected and fumigated. The health officer to have free access to any suspected building.

Another ordinance makes it obligatory upon every householder, hotel or restaurant keeper or any person having kitchen refuse, to deposit the same in covered water tight receptacles which must be emptied weekly, the contents to be destroyed by fire or buried at least two feet under ground, and covered with unslacked lime, or delivered to a person authorized by the health officer to receive and destroy it. Other refuse, perishable fruits or offal must be destroyed in a manner satisfactory to the health officer.

The third ordinance places a bounty of ten cents upon rats. The rats when killed must immediately be placed in a solution of coal oil to kill the vermin which may be upon them, and then brought to a Justice of the Peace whose duty it will be to give a receipt thereof, and immerse the animals in coal oil for at least one hour and then destroy them by burning, or to designate some person to perform such duty.

Penalties are provided for violation, and all the ordinances go into effect fifteen days after their passage.

Dr. Blue assisted by Health Officer Plymire is responsible for the two latter ordinances, but the first one is principally due to the exertions of Dr. Plymire to prevent the importation of "refugee shacks" into the country.

Ever since the Relief Board of San Francisco has been giving cottages to those who were impoverished by the fire there has been a constant stream them flowing into the north end of the county. As long as there was no contagious disease epidemic in San Francisco there was no harm done, but within the past few months there has been many cases which have been diagnosed as plague, and so many of these occurred in Lobos Square, that it was considered one of the worst plague spots in that city. A number of shacks from this square were prevented from coming in, but some escaped the health officer's notice.

One case which was disposed of Monday, was that of Mrs. H. B. Lawson, who purchased two cottages in Lobos Square and proceeded to move them into this county. Health Officer Plymire met the movers at the county line and ordered them to return. Instead of doing so, as soon as the doctor's back was turned, the team started on a trot and came right along. The shacks were unloaded at the Belle Air tract, San Bruno, where the health officer found them. He immediately boarded up the doors and windows, and notified the owners that they would not be allowed to occupy them unless the Board of Supervisors overruled his

order. Appeal to the board resulted in being referred back to the health officer who stood by his order and appeared before the board Monday, stated the reason for his action, and was upheld by the board.

The matter of incorporation of the town of Burlingame came up for final action and Mr. Kirkbride appeared for the petitioners.

Hall C. Ross presented a numerous signed petition against the incorporation, and made a speech sustaining the protest and favoring consolidation with San Mateo instead. He was joined in the advocacy of assimilation by Geo. C. Ross who showed the benefits to be derived by small towns joining to give a greater taxpaying area than in incorporating as small ones unable to pay expenses.

Mr. Kirkbride objected to the forcing the residents of Burlingame to come within the San Mateo town boundaries where they would sink into insignificance without being able to do anything in their own behalf.

Supervisor Coleman said that the only objection that he could have to the project was the loss of taxes for road improvement in his district and the trouble to send a water wagon a half mile for the purpose of watering a couple of feet of road outside of the town limits on the north.

On motion of Eikerenkotter, seconded by Blackburn, a resolution was adopted accepting the boundaries as set forth in the last survey. This is another step on the way and at a future meeting of the board an election will be ordered so that every citizen can cast his vote on the question.

D. O. Daggett and F. Miner of South City notified the board that they had withdrawn from the bond of A. T. Sherman, poundmaster of the First township. The notice was not in proper form and the clerk was directed to inform the bondsmen to have a proper application presented at the next meeting.

The controversy between two cemetery associations was postponed to allow them both to send representatives and the clerk was directed to issue notices.

Peter Giani was granted permission to remove his saloon from Miramar tract to Green Canyon.

A communication was received from the State Board of Health requesting the supervisors to allow the county health officer to attend the meeting of the Health Officer's Association at San Diego April 20th, and allowing him a sufficient sum to pay his actual expenses. Permission to attend the meeting was granted, the health officer to pay his own expenses.

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SOUTH CITY RAILROAD TIME TABLE. BAY SHORE CUTOFF.

NORTHBOUND TRAINS.

6:13 P. M.
6:30 A. M.
7:23 A. M.
(Except Sunday)
7:43 A. M.
9:02 A. M.
10:08 A. M.
1:03 P. M.
5:43 P. M.
6:15 P. M.
7:03 P. M.
7:15 P. M.

SOUTHBOUND TRAINS.

5:40 A. M.
6:57 A. M.
8:40 A. M.
11:17 A. M.
2:20 P. M.
3:37 P. M.
4:37 P. M.
5:05 P. M.
5:57 P. M.
6:20 P. M.
6:37 P. M.
12:02 P. M.
(Theatre Train)

HORSESHOE

From San Francisco via Valencia Street and to San Francisco via Bay Shore Cutoff.

6:30 a. m.
6:15 p. m.
7:15 p. m.
(except Sunday)

From San Francisco via Bay Shore Cutoff and to San Francisco via Valencia Street.

5:40 a. m.
(except Sunday)
5:05 p. m.
(except Sunday)
6:20 p. m.

POST OFFICE.

Post Office open from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M. Sundays, 8 A. M. to 9 A. M. Money order office open from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M. Mails leave Post Office thirty minutes before trains.

* NORTHBOUND DISPATCH.

11:30 A. M.
3:30 P. M.
6:00 P. M.

† SOUTHBOUND DISPATCH.

6:30 A. M.
11:00 A. M.
3:00 P. M.

* Mails from south arrive.

† Mails from north arrive.

E. E. CUNNINGHAM, P. M.

County Officials

Judge Superior Court..... G. H. Buck
Treasurer..... P. P. Chamberlain
Tax Collector..... C. L. McFadden
District Attorney..... J. J. Bullock
Assessor..... C. D. Hayward
County Clerk..... Joseph H. Nash
County Recorder..... John F. Johnston
Sheriff..... Robert Chatham
Auditor..... Henry Underhill
Superintendent of Schools..... Roy Cloud
Coroner and Public Adm..... Dr. H. G. Plymire
Surveyor..... James B. Neuman
Health Officer..... D. B. Plymire, M. D.

Officials—First Township.

Supervisor..... Julius Eikerenkotter
Justice of the Peace..... A. McSweeney
Constable..... Bob Carroll
Postmaster..... E. E. Cunningham
School Trustees..... Tom Mason, Duray Smith

St. Pauls Methodist Episcopal Church

(Cor. Grand and Maple Aves., one block from Post Office.)

Regular Sunday services—Sermons at 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School classes for all ages at 10:00 a. m. Epworth League of C. E. at 6:30 p. m. Prayer service Wednesday at 8 p. m. The public is made cordially welcome at all our services.

"A home-like church."

EDWIN D. KIZER, Pastor.

Lots at \$250.00 Each.

We have for sale a limited number of cottage lots, centrally located, near railroad station, on sewer street, in South San Francisco, at the very low price of \$250 each. Terms easy. Apply to E. E. CUNNINGHAM & Co., Postoffice Building.

FOR SALE—Fine investment property. Big lot. Two dwellings. Pays 12 per cent gross on purchase price. Apply to E. E. CUNNINGHAM & Co., Postoffice Building.

Suits cleaned, pressed and repaired at E. W. Langenbach's.

ELECTION NIGHTS.

One of the Five Saturnalia of New York City.

New York has five saturnalia every year—New Year's night, Decoration day, Fourth of July, election night and Thanksgiving—and not the least of these is election night. If it is a right first Tuesday of November, the daytime wind will be veering from west to south and back, sun and cloud will equally share the hours between them and a not unnatural quiet, as of political passions hushed under the blanket of the Australian ballot, will prevail. The streets will be rather emptied than filled, and the litter of straw and scrap paper and the ordure and other filth of the great slattern town will blow agreeably about under your feet and into your eyes and teeth. But with the falling of the night there will be a rise of the urban spirits; the sidewalks will thicken with citizens of all ages and sexes and nations, and if you will then seek some large center for the cinematographic dissemination of the election news you will find yourself one of a multitude gloating on the scenes of comedy and tragedy thrown up on the canvas to stay your impatience for the returns. Along the curbstones are stationed wagons for the sale of the wind and string instruments whose raw, harsh discords of whistling and twanging will begin with the sight of the vote from the first precinct. Meantime policemen, nervously fondling their clubs in their hands, hang upon the fringes of the crowd, which is yet so good natured that it seems to have no impulse but to lift children on its shoulders and put pretty girls before it and to caress old women and cripples into favorable positions, so that they may see better. You will wish to leave it before the clubbing begins and either go home to the slumbers which the whistling and twanging will duly attend or join the diners going into or coming out of the restaurants or the throngs strolling down into the fairy realms of Broadway under the flare of the whiskies and the actresses.—W. D. Howells in Harper's Magazine.

ANY ONE CAN HYPNOTIZE.

But It Cannot Be Accomplished With a Mere Glance.

Of course, whoever wants to hypnotize—in fact, no one but a physician ought to do it—must learn the technique and apply it patiently and skillfully. And certainly there are individual differences. Not every one can be deeply hypnotized. With not a few the inhibition goes no further than the inability to open the eyes, while only one out of four enters into strong hypnotic hallucinations. Further, not every one is well prepared to awaken that confidence which is essential and that feeling of repose which guides one over to the dreamy state. The look, the voice, the gestures, the phrases, the behavior, of certain persons make them poor hypnotizers, however well they may understand the tricks. But in principle everybody can hypnotize and can be hypnotized, just as in principle everybody can love and can be loved, and no special mysterious power is needed to fall in love or to awaken love.

Yet, while thus every one can exert hypnotic influence, no one can do it by a mere glance. All the stories of a secret influence by which one man's will gets hold of another man's mind are remains of the mermeric theories of the past. Today we know that everything depends upon the attention and imagination of the hypnotized and that no mysterious fluid can flow over from the mind of the hypnotist to the mind of the subject. The old mystical view of unscientific superstition reached its climax in the prevalent belief that a man could exert secret influence from a distance without the victim's knowledge of the source of the uncanny distortion of his mind. According to this belief, every heinous crime might be committed under that cover. The distant hypnotizer could inflict pain and suffering on his enemy and could misuse the innocent as instruments of his criminal schemes.—Professor Hugo Munsterberg in McClure's Magazine.

The Penalty of Prominence.

Dorothy's father is a militia colonel, and on a recent occasion she saw him, in brave array, at the head of his regiment.

"How do you like your father in his uniform?" the colonel asked his small daughter that night.

"You looked handsomer than anybody else," said Dorothy loyally, "and you held your head up so high! But I think they were mean not to let you have a drum to play on!"—Youth's Companion.

Sarcastic.

Art Master (pointing to a lean horse)—What do you call that? Cabby—An 'orse, sir. Art Master—A horse! Rub it out, and do it again.—London Answers.

If a man would learn to pray, let him go to sea.—French Proverb.

GLASGOW'S SLUMS.

Its Awful Sleeping Quarters and Its "Penny Pawns."

In the Millgate Monthly there is a description of the "Alsatia of Glasgow"—the Cowcaddens—where "all that is most unsalubrious and repellent in our modern life is to be found." Side by side with all that is demoralizing live and flourish harpies of various kinds and degrees. None is so dangerous to the health of the community as she who night after night seeks to make a dishonest penny by overcrowding her slummy house. Sanitary inspectors find the occupants of overcrowded houses, in their attempt to avoid detection, concealed in every conceivable corner—hidden in cupboards, under beds and even on the housetops. Two tiers of people have been found in one bed, one on the boards or mattress, the bed then flung over, and another living tier on the top.

What are known as "penny pawns" abound in the district. A broker who keeps one of these can purchase an article of any value from a penny upward. He is compelled to keep it for only seven full days, and at the end of that period he may sell it to whomsoever he chooses, and that, too, in all probability, for several hundred per cent more than he paid for it. Thousands of poor people are entirely ignorant of the difference between a pawnbroking establishment and a "penny pawn," with the result that in many cases when they go to the latter they lose goods which, if pledged with the former, they might have redeemed in time.

A TERRIBLE REWARD.

Cromwell's Payment For the Capture of Pembroke Castle.

During the struggle between King Charles and the parliament Pembroke castle was so well fortified that Cromwell, with all his cannon, could not take it.

After many failures he gave up his intention and began to march on for Tenby. But before he had proceeded far a country shoemaker came up to Cromwell and asked him whether he would reward him if he would tell him how to get the castle into his possession.

Cromwell, very glad of this offer, consented. Then this old shoemaker, glad to get some money, as no doubt he was rather poor, told him that there was a pipe through which they got their water and that if he were to cut the pipe the castle would surrender.

Cromwell said, "I thank you for the information you have given me, but as you have turned traitor to your countrymen the only reward I will give you is that you shall be hanged on the very next tree that I come to."

Cromwell had the shoemaker hanged and cut the pipe he had told him of, leading to the castle, which then surrendered.—London Telegraph.

Made It Clear.

When Colonel Edmund Rice was in command of the Twenty-sixth infantry (mostly volunteers from New England) in the Philippines, he organized from his regiment a company of mounted scouts. To equip them for this service he made requisition on headquarters for the necessary outfit, including eighty nosebags. Some officious clerk in the quartermaster's office in Manila returned the requisition to Colonel Rice with these written remarks: "Your report shows but sixty men in your mounted company. Why do you require eighty nosebags?"

The colonel's explanation was short and characteristic. It was: "It is true I have but sixty men, but I have eighty horses. The nosebags are for the horses, not for the men."

Inoculation For Smallpox.

Lady Mary Wortley Montagu is generally credited with having introduced inoculation into England from Turkey. In 1718 she had her son inoculated at Adrianople with success. She was allowed to have it tried in England on seven condemned criminals in 1721, and in 1722 two members of the royal family were inoculated. The practice was bitterly opposed by the clergy until 1760. A Dr. Mead practiced inoculation with success up to 1754, and Dr. Dunsdale of London inoculated Catherine II. of Russia in 1768. Vaccine inoculation was introduced by Dr. Jenner in 1799.—New York American.

At the Wind's Mercy.

"Scroggins is always boasting about his new balloon."
"That's all it's good for."
"What's all it's good for?"
"To blow about."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Use For Them All.

"You have three pairs of glasses, professor."
"Yes; I use one to read with, one to see at a distance and the third to find the other two."

There is nothing worse for mortals than a vagabond life.—Homer.

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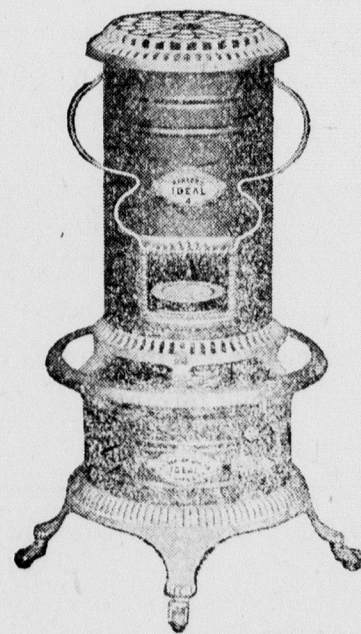
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SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO

SAN MATEO COUNTY

Local Agents South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company

PECK'S LOTS—ON EASY TERMS—SAN BRUNO LOTS

To Manufacturers

The earthquake did but little damage to South San Francisco. The industries located here, the Western Meat Company, the Wool Pullery, the Butler Brick Company, the Pacific Jupiter Steel Company, the Steiger Pottery Works, the W. P. Fuller White Lead Works, and other enterprises, are all in full operation to-day. Not one of them having suffered any serious impairment by reason of the earthquake.

The South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company planned South San Francisco as a manufacturing suburb of San Francisco. With that object in view they originally purchased 3500 acres of land in San Mateo county on the bay front five miles south of the City of San Francisco, and have developed their property so that to-day they possess perfected nearly every feature desired by manufacturers.

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO

Is a railroad terminal; it is on the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad and accessible to all railroads; has deep water communication; owns and operates for its industries, a railroad connecting with the Southern Pacific and the water front; has electric street car service from factory to town and direct to San Francisco; has an Electric Light and Power Company; owns an independent water works, and has an abundance of fresh water for factory and house; has wharves and docks; a perfect sewerage system; a bank; a town hall; and a population of 3000 people; an extensive and fine residence district, where workmen may secure land at reasonable prices and on favorable terms, as homes for themselves and their families.

FACTORY SITES

Can be obtained from the South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company on most reasonable terms.

The American Smelting and Refining Company recently purchased from this Company 200 acres of land and are on the ground to-day arranging for the immediate construction of a plant costing upward of \$5,000,000. This means a vast increase in population, and a great augmentation for the benefit of all industries of every detail pertaining to rail and water communication.

For Manufacturing Purposes South San Francisco Has No Equal on San Francisco Bay.

PARTIES DESIRING LOCATIONS SHOULD APPLY TO

**W. J. MARTIN, Land Agent, South San Francisco Land and Improvement Co.
South San Francisco, San Mateo County, California.**

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HOGS
SHEEP
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CALVES

HAMS, BACON,
LARD AND
CANNED MEATS

PACKERS OF THE

MONARCH
and
GOLDEN GATE
BRANDS

PACKING HOUSE AND STOCK YARDS LOCATED AT

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO

San Mateo County, - - - - - California

THE ENTERPRISE

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Six Months ".....1 00
Three Months ".....50

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Office on Linden Avenue near Bank.

SATURDAY.....MARCH 21, 1908

THIS WON'T DO.

Complaint has reached THE ENTERPRISE that peddlers from San Francisco are vending their wares throughout Vista Grande, just this side the county line in San Mateo County, to the detriment of merchants in that locality who pay a merchandise license to do business. There is an ordinance in this county which requires all peddlers to pay a license. Is this law enforced? If not enforced, whose duty is it to see that it is enforced? We respectfully ask this question of the District Attorney and Sheriff of San Mateo County.

The action of the committee on incorporation in calling a mass meeting of our citizens to consider and pass upon the petition for incorporation will meet with public sanction. At this meeting, to be held in Metropolitan Hall on the evening of March 28th, everyone will have the opportunity to hear the petition on incorporation read, to offer amendment thereto and to be heard on every phase of the subject of the incorporation of this town. This is as it should be. The people should have the chance to help shape the plans for incorporation, and when these plans have thus been framed and completed the people will ratify their own work at the polls. Let everyone turn out to this meeting. It is the most important event in the history of this young city.

An ordinance has been passed by the San Mateo County Board of Supervisors making it obligatory upon every householder, hotel or restaurant keeper, or any person having kitchen refuse, to deposit the same in water-tight receptacles which must be emptied weekly, the contents destroyed by fire or buried at least two weeks under ground and covered with unslacked lime, or delivered to a person authorized by the health officer to receive and destroy it. Other refuse, perishable fruits or offal must be destroyed in a manner satisfactory to the health officer. This ordinance is a good one and it will require no great amount of trouble for the people of this county to obey it. One of the first principles of health is to prevent disease. The reason for the adoption of this health measure is to prevent the possibility of the plague disease developing in this county. The destruction of garbage of every character in this

county will starve out the rats, which, it has been conclusively shown, spread the disease from place to place through the medium of fleas. The residents of South City, who are a law-abiding people, are urged to immediately commence making preparations to destroy all garbage that has accumulated about their premises and not wait to be arrested by an inspector and put to the trouble of defending themselves in court. Another ordinance provides that a bounty of ten cents each will be paid by the county for rats killed in this county. The rats when killed must immediately be placed in a solution of coal oil to kill all vermin which may be upon them, and then brought to a Justice of the Peace whose duty it will be to give a receipt therefor, and immerse the animals in coal oil for at least one hour and then destroy them by burning, or to designate some person to perform such duty. The residents of this town must get busy now in this matter, as THE ENTERPRISE will take much pride in being able to announce to the world that no one had disobeyed the requirements of this health ordinance. Dr. D. B. Plymire, San Mateo County's health officer, is working hard day and night urging upon the people the necessity of using every precaution to prevent the plague disease reaching this county. He cannot do it all, and the residents must stand at his back so that at the proper time this county can show a clean bill of health to the United States Government.

SOUTH CITY BUTCHERS TO HAVE A BIG TIME

Preparations Are Being Made to Have a Bulls' Head Breakfast and Celebration on Sunday, April 5th at This Place.

Butchers From Other Localities are Expected to Be Present—At a Meeting of San Francisco Butchers It Was Stated That One Hundred Members Would Attend Celebration.

Preparations are being made by the Journeymen Butchers Lodge, No. 7, of South City to give a bulls' head breakfast and celebration on Sunday, April 5th. At a meeting of the Journeymen Butchers Lodge, No. 1, of San Francisco, held last Thursday night, an invitation extended by the local organization for it to attend the event was accepted and the assurance was given that at least one hundred members would come to South City on that date. It is expected that many butchers from other localities will also attend.

Further particulars will be given in the next issue of THE ENTERPRISE.

A Philadelphian has cured himself of a bad case of nerves by sawing wood. A number of persons new in the line light of publicity might help in the cure of their suffering brethren if they also could bring themselves to the point where they would say nothing but saw wood.

A Nebraska woman sewed her husband between two blankets and belabored him with a rolling pin until he agreed to sign a temperance pledge. We rather suspect that is one variety of prohibition likely to actually prohibit.

LOCAL HAPPENINGS TOLD IN BRIEF

RESIDENTS of South City are requested to furnish this office with any news items that they know of from time to time. There is a letter box attached to our front door, in which written items can be placed. Please write on one side of paper and sign your name to it. THE ENTERPRISE desires to print all the local happenings, and the people of South City can be of material help.

Born in this town March 19, 1908, to the wife of Joseph Bruno, a son.

Henry Ward Brown, of Colma, was in town on business Saturday.

LoReaux, the hardware man of San Bruno, made a business trip to South City Tuesday.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Fred Brown, of Commercial Avenue, a bouncing girl baby. All parties doing well.

Chas. W. Adams, representing the Cary Safe Company, was a visitor to South City on Thursday.

The South City Steam Laundry wagon will call for your bundles Monday morning. First-class work.

Hose Company No. 1 of the new South City fire department has been organized. The other companies will be organized in the near future.

Frederick J. Perry, special agent and adjuster for the Royal Insurance Company, was looking after his agency in this place Wednesday.

H. C. Johnson, a merchant of Vista Grande and president of the Vista Grand Improvement Club, was a visitor to South City on Wednesday.

Thieves one day this week entered the office of Dr. J. C. McGovern, in his absence, and stole about a hundred dollars worth of gold filling.

The South City Steam Laundry is now open for business. Wagon will call for your wash on Mondays and Tuesdays. Will deliver Fridays and Saturdays.

Beginning today, (Saturday) March 21st and until further notice the Novelty Theatre of South City will be open every evening from 7 to 9:30 o'clock. Matinee Sundays at 2 p. m.

The night school is progressing very nicely. Quite a few new enrollments have been made recently and applications have further been made to commence at the first of April.

Herman Holzmark, a traveling salesman for a San Francisco glove company, was in town Saturday. Mr. Holzmark holds some valuable real estate in South City.

Thos. R. Bannerman, of San Francisco and a property owner in South City, was in South City on Thursday looking after his property interests. He predicts a great future for this place.

Frank McMillan, brother of Mrs. F. A. Cunningham, stopped on his way from Manila, P. I. to Washington, D. C., to visit his sister in South City. Frank is a draughtsman in the employ of the United States Government.

THE LYCEUM STOCK COMPANY NEXT WEEK

The Lyceum Stock Company of Chicago will again appear at Metropolitan Hall on next Tuesday evening, under the management of Norman W. Hall, in a comedy drama entitled "For Love or Money" or "Two Much Married."

This play is a very comical one, and this very excellent company will render it in a manner that will create a continuous roar during the entire performance. This company is deserving of a large attendance. General admission is 15 cents with reserved seats at 25 and 35 cents, which can be obtained at the South City Pharmacy.

A new York man asked that his salary be reduced, whereupon his employer had him packed off to a lunatic asylum. It was, of course, a clear case.

FOR SALE—Two nice up-to-date cottages, almost new, in center part of town. E. E. CUNNINGHAM & Co.

Have you noticed there are all kinds of fresh fruit and vegetables every day at Lind's Market.

FRATERNAL ORDERS

U. A. O. D.

The official visit of the grand officers of the Grand Circle of California was "an important event" in the history of White Eagle Circle No. 56, Monday evening last. The local members of the Circle turned out in force and greeted the grand officers with honors due their rank. The regular business concluded, Grand Arch Druidess Belle Pimental, addressed the Circle. She referred to the remarkable growth of this very important branch of Druidism and the good it has accomplished, also the hearty reception accorded the grand officers when visiting the local circles, showing that the order was very much alive to its opportunities. Grand First Bard, Yema Lacare, followed with an earnest address. Grand Second Bard Della Harden captured the audience while referring to visits past and present. Grand Trustee Mrs. Woolsey, who has interested herself in the success of White Eagle Circle, was more than pleased with the success attained and wished the Circle even greater success in the future. Brother Geo. Luce, on behalf of the Circle, in a few appropriate remarks, then presented the Grand Arch Druidess with a valuable cut glass spoon holder as a mark of appreciation and esteem. Each of the visitors also received a beautiful bunch of violets, and upon request, promised to visit the Circle again during their official year. In addition to those previously mentioned the visitors were Mr. and Mrs. Pratt of Colma, Mrs. Luce, Mr. Jensen and Mr. and Mrs. Fischer of Oakland.

Officers of the Grand Grove will pay an official visit to South San Francisco Grove No. 171, on Saturday evening, April 18th, when Dr. Bradley Plymire with twenty others will ride the goat.

F. O. E.

South City Aerie No. 1473 decided at its last meeting to conduct future initiations on the second Wednesday in the month. Therefore the next initiation will take place April 8th. Send in your application.

I. O. G. T.

The I. O. G. T. met in Guild Hall on Tuesday evening at the usual hour. After the transaction of the routine business a good time was indulged in. Pit was the game. The corn popped over the open fire adding not a little to the enjoyment of the evening. It is hoped that every member will be present next Tuesday evening to assist with the work and enjoy the play.

FOR SALE.—Modern house of six rooms near public school. Apply to E. E. Cunningham & Co., Postoffice Building.

RAGS.—This office wants to buy some clean rags.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE

TUESDAY.....MARCH 24, 1908
8:15 P. M.

NORMAN W. HALL presents
The Lyceum Stock Co. of Chicago

In the biggest comedy success of the present New York season, entitled

FOR LOVE OR MONEY

OR
TOO MUCH MARRIED

If you want a cure for the blues, do not fail to see this play.

You'll Laugh! You'll Roar! You'll Scream!

PRICES—General admission, 15c. Reserved seats, 25c and 35c.

Sale of seats at South City Pharmacy.

ICE CREAM PARLOR

AND CANDY STORE

224 Grand Avenue

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO

Waiting Rooms Attached for Ladies

F. A. MARTIN, Proprietor

Sunset Shaving Parlor

MANUEL MONIZ, Prop.

316 Grand Avenue, South San Francisco

FRATERNAL DIRECTORY

TIPPECANOE TRIBE No. 111, I. O. R. M., meets every Thursday evening at 8 p. m. in Metropolitan Hall. Visiting Bros. welcome.

John Guerra, Sachem.
Geo. E. Keissling, Keeper of Records.

SOUTH CITY AERIE No. 1473, F. O. E., meets every Wednesday evening in Metropolitan Hall at 8 p. m. A. McSweeney, Worthly President. Harry Edwards, Secretary. Visiting brothers welcome.

WHITE EAGLE CIRCLE No. 56, U. A. O. D., meets every Monday night in Metropolitan Hall.
Mrs. Nellie Wight, Arch Druidess. Miss Mary McDonald, Sec.

SAN MATEO LODGE, No. 7, JOURNEYMEN BUTCHERS, P. and B. A., meets every first and third Mondays in Metropolitan Hall, at 8 p. m.

CHAS. HEDLUND, President
J. SULLIVAN, Secretary

NOTICE OF ELECTION

SUBMITTING TO THE ELECTORS OF THE SAN BRUNO PARK SCHOOL DISTRICT OF THE COUNTY OF SAN MATEO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, WHETHER THE BONDS OF SAID DISTRICT SHALL BE ISSUED AND SOLD.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that in conformity to the provisions of Sections 1596, 1597, 1598, 1599, 1600 and 1601 of the Political Code of the State of California, an election has been, and is hereby, called by the Board of Trustees of San Bruno Park School District of the county of San Mateo, State of California, at which election there will be submitted to the electors of said school district the question whether the bonds of said school district shall be issued and sold for the purpose of raising money for purchasing school lots, for building a school house, for insuring the same, for supplying the same with furniture and necessary apparatus and for improving the grounds thereof;

And public notice is further given that said election will be held on THURSDAY, the 31st day of March, A. D., 1908, in and at the present school building of said school district at San Bruno, in said school district, county and state, that J. Hurlburt has been and is hereby appointed inspector, and August Jenevein and August Lund have been and are hereby appointed judges to conduct said election. That the polls at said election will be open at one (1) o'clock p. m. of said day, and will be kept open continuously thereafter until the hour of seven (7) o'clock p. m. of said day. That the amount of bonds to be issued and sold is twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000); that the number of bonds is twenty-five (25), and the denomination of each of said bonds is one thousand dollars (\$1000), and each of said bonds is to bear interest from its date at the rate of five (5) per cent per annum, payable semi-annually; that the number of years said bonds are to run respectively is as follows, viz: One bond to run one year; one bond to run two years; one bond to run three years; one bond to run four years; one bond to run five years; one bond to run six years; one bond to run seven years; one bond to run eight years; one bond to run nine years; one bond to run ten years; one bond to run eleven years; one bond to run twelve years; one bond to run thirteen years; one bond to run fourteen years; one bond to run fifteen years; one bond to run sixteen years; one bond to run seventeen years; one bond to run eighteen years; one bond to run nineteen years; one bond to run twenty years; one bond to run twenty-one years; one bond to run twenty-two years; one bond to run twenty-three years; one bond to run twenty-four years and one bond to run twenty-five years respectively from the date of the same;

And public notice is hereby given that every qualified elector of said county who has resided in said San Bruno Park School District of the county of San Mateo, State of California, for thirty (30) days next preceding said day of election may vote thereat; That the words to be and appear upon the ballots used at said election, shall be "Bonds—Yes" and "Bonds—No." Any person desiring to vote in favor of said bonds shall put a cross (x) upon his ballot, with pencil or ink, after the words "Bonds—Yes"; and any person desiring to vote against said bonds shall put a cross (x) upon his ballot, with pencil or ink, after the words "Bonds—No"; and that said election is called and will be held, and that said election is given, pursuant to an order and resolution adopted by the unanimous vote of all of the members of the Board of Trustees of the said San Bruno Park School District of the county of San Mateo, State of California, and called at a regular meeting of said Board of Trustees held at its regular place of meeting in said school district on the 3rd day of March, 1908. In witness whereof, we, the trustees of San Bruno Park School District of the county of San Mateo, State of California, and constituting the Board of Trustees of said school district, have signed the foregoing notice of election, this 3rd day of March, A. D., 1908.

A. A. LO REAUX
A. A. WALSH
CHAS. G. HUGHES
Trustees of the San Bruno Park School District of the county of San Mateo, State of California. March 7-28.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, COUNTY OF SAN MATEO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

South San Francisco Mill and Lumber Company, vs. Harry Woll.

By virtue of an execution issued out of the Justice Court of the First Township of the County of San Mateo, of the State of California, wherein South San Francisco Mill and Lumber Company, Plaintiff, and Harry Woll, Defendant, upon a judgment rendered the 6th day of March, A. D., 1907, for the sum of One Hundred and Forty-one and 34/100 Dollars (\$141.34), in lawful money of the United States, besides costs and interest, I have this day levied upon all the right, title, claim and interest of said Defendant, Harry Woll, of, and to the following described real estate, to-wit: Lot number eleven (11), in block number two (2) of Union Park, in the town of Colma, County aforesaid, together with the one-story frame dwelling thereon. (This lot is situated on the Mission Road just opposite the Fuse Works.)

Therefore notice is given that I will on Saturday, the 21st day of March, A. D., 1908, at 11 o'clock a. m., of said day, in front of the Court House door of the County of San Mateo, in the city of Redwood City in said County, sell to the highest bidder at public auction for gold coin of the United States, all the right, title, claim and interest of said Defendant, Harry Woll, of, in and to the above described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to raise sufficient money to satisfy said judgment, with interest and costs.

ROBERT S. CHATHAM, Sheriff.
By F. T. BARTLETT, Under Sheriff.
Dated at Redwood City, this 27th day of February, A. D., 1908.

WHAT FORESTRY HAS ACCOMPLISHED

Many people in this country think that forestry had never been tried until the government began to practice it upon the National Forests. Yet forestry is practiced by every civilized country in the world except China and Turkey. It gets results which can be got in no other way, and which are necessary to the general welfare.

What forestry has done abroad is the strongest proof of what it can accomplish here. The remarkable success of forest management in the civilized countries of Europe and Asia is the most forcible argument which can be brought in support of wise forest use in the United States.

The more advanced and progressive countries arrive first and go farthest in forestry, as they do in other things.

Indeed, we might almost take forestry as a yardstick with which to measure the height of a civilization. On the other hand, the nations which follow forestry most widely and systematically would be found to be the most enlightened nations. On the other hand, when we applied our yardstick to such countries as are without forestry, we could say with a good deal of assurance, by this test alone, "Here is a backward nation."

The countries of Europe and Asia, taken together, have passed through all the stages of forest history and applied all the known principles of forestry. They are rich in forest experience. The lessons of forestry were brought home to them by hard knocks. Their forest systems were built up gradually as the result of hardship. They did not first spin fine theories and then apply those theories by main force. On the contrary, they began by facing disagreeable facts. Every step of the way toward wise forest use, the world over, has been made at the sharp spur of want, suffering, or loss. As a result, the science of forestry is one of the most practical and most directly useful of all the sciences. It is a serious work, undertaken as a measure of relief, and continued as a future safeguard against future calamity.

The United States, then, in attacking the problem of how best to use its great forest resources, is not in the position of a pioneer in the field. It has the experience of all other countries to go upon. There is no need for years of experiment with untried theories. The forest principles which hundreds of years of actual practice have proved right are at its command.

The only question is, How should these be modified or extended to best meet American conditions? In the management of the National Forests the Government is not working in the dark. Nor is it slavishly copying European countries. It is putting into practice, in America, and for Americans, principles tried and found correct, which will insure to all the people alike the fullest and best use of all forest resources.

A circular entitled, "What Forestry Has Done," just published by the Forest Service, and obtainable upon application to the Forester, Washington, D. C., reviews the forest work of the leading foreign countries. The chief lessons which may be learned from them are summarized as follows:

What forestry has done in other countries shows, first of all, that forestry pays, and that it pays best where the most money is expended in applying it. The United States is enormously behindhand in its expenditure for the management of the National Forests, but nevertheless returns have already increased with increased expenditure for management.

A second lesson, clearly brought home by foreign forestry, is the need of timely action, since forest waste can be repaired only at great cost.

Third, private initiative does not suffice by itself to prevent wasteful forest use. England, it is true, has so far consistently followed a let-alone policy. However, England has been depending upon foreign supplies of wood. Now that all Europe is running behind every year in the production of wood (2,620,000 tons), and there are unmistakable signs that countries which lead as exporters of wood will have to curtail their wood exports, England is at last feeling her dependence

and is speculating uneasily as to where she can certainly secure what wood she needs in the future.

Fourth, when the forest countries are compared as to wood imports and exports, and when it is realized that a number of the countries which practice forestry are even now on the wood importing list, the need of forestry in the export countries is doubly enforced.

BRIEF AND BREEZY

The average Presidential boom is nondirigible and keeps hitting against things.

Another monkey has been dined by a number of its near relatives in Newport.

Charles R. Jones, the prohibition expert, decides that Chicago is the worst city in the United States. This is enough to make Pittsburgh jealous.

To judge from the way some Congressmen talk, when the motto, "In God We Trust," is restored to the coins, the panic will be over.

"Still, all the criminals are not rich men these days," observes the Atlanta Georgian. And, more important still, perhaps, all the rich men are not criminals.

Even when Congress shall have restored the motto, "In God We Trust," on the twenty dollar gold pieces, how many of us can swear from our own knowledge that it was ever taken off.

"Holland has 100,000 windmills," says the Buffalo News. Nevertheless, not one of them has one-tenth the fame of John Westley Gaines.

A man has been arrested in Utah for stealing a bath. Heavens! It is not a crime to take a bath in that country, is it?

Only two delegates were present at the late Montana Populist convention. One to point with pride and the other to view with alarm.

"Eleven million dollars worth of chewing gum was consumed in this country last year," says the Richmond Times-Dispatch. If you don't believe it feel around the edges of the chairs, desks, counters, and things where the women work.

"A gentleman cannot live on \$50,000 per year," says a bankrupt New York race track fiend. Oh, yes a gentleman can do it; it is often difficult for a "gent" however.

A Vassar girl says that "the sympathetic smile" is the biggest factor in the reformation of boys. Right in part; it depends largely on who's behind it.

The Illinois man who left a thousand empty whisky jugs as his monument was evidently a believer in "departed spirits."

Mr. Hearst takes himself enthusiastically and the rest of the country takes him with calmness. We ought to get at the bottom of the Independence League by the end of this campaign.

A will involving a four-million dollar estate devoted to charity has been upheld in New York. This is so unusual as to be significant and is enough to make the ghost of Samuel J. Tilden go into convulsions.

A Mississippi negro raised seventy bushels of corn where formerly only fifteen were considered possible. This has made the whites so savage that they are asking the negro how he did it and are taking his advice. Not much chance for a race riot there.

Sailors in the Peruvian Navy beat our jacksies in an international boat race. Looks like an exchange of courtesies.

The Bishop of the Diocese of Nebraska has ruled that betrothals must be made in writing. If this ruling becomes general it is calculated to put a damper on the "summer vacation industry."

A son of Sir Hiram Maxim, the inventor of the machine gun, has been granted a patent for a "silent firearm." The noise of the discharge is muffled by a mechanism that insures a gradual instead of a sudden escape of the gas liberated by the explosion of powder. This invention is sure to prove of advantage in case of war covering the approach of skirmishes and in concealing positions of attack and defense. It will also give a new and terrible advantage to persons bent upon the accomplishment of secret crimes of violence. In this aspect of the use of the silent firearm its invention is to be deplored.

A PORTO RICAN CUSTOM.

Prayers For the Dying Recited In the Public Streets.

"A few evenings ago while we were at dinner in our hotel," writes an American author visiting in Porto Rico, "we heard the tinkling of a small bell just outside the hotel doors. Instantly Salvador, the waiter, stopped in the little bustling run with which he waits on the guests, hurriedly procured a candle, lighted it and carried it out on the balcony. Almost as soon as that candle was on the balcony railing we three Americans were beside it, questioning Salvador, for we were sure something unusual was going on.

"We saw a procession of many people, led by two priests, coming down the street, each person bearing in his hand a lighted candle. They stopped in front of a house facing the hotel, and Salvador told us that somebody was dying there and they were praying for his soul. Up and down the street as far as we could see on every balcony railing was burning either a candle or a kerosene lamp.

"From the absorbed interest of the people gathered in front of open doors and windows of the afflicted house the sufferer was apparently trying to die in full view of the spectators.

"Presently the bell began to ring again, the procession formed once more, and they all moved up the street, Salvador telling us in explanation that there was a second person dying and they were now going to pray for him."

—Exchange.

A Slight Deduction.

In Mrs. Lapham's family circle her powers of reasoning were accounted most remarkable and convincing. Outside the family her ability to convince was not so marked.

"See here," she said without releasing the ten cent piece for which the conductor of the trolley car had gone to her side. "I've only brought Willy with me. He's eight, so I've got to pay his fare. I've left Myra, that's four, and Neddy, that's two, at home. Now, you wouldn't have charged me for them, would you?"

"No, madam," said the conductor.

"Your fare, please."

"Well, they'd have taken one seat," persisted Mrs. Lapham, still retaining her hold on the ten cent piece. "I couldn't have held 'em both. I thought of bringing them, only 'twas too far. Now, why can't you take off something from Willy under the circumstances?"

—Youth's Companion.

In Buying Perfumes.

"If you give her perfume for her birthday," said the druggist, "give with discretion. Find out first the effect of perfumes on the system.

"Heliotrope is a bad scent for any but the boisterous and gay. It is depressing. It often causes the neurasthenic to weep. Would it suit her?"

"Musk is a powerful stimulant, a good thing for those with weak hearts. How is she that way?"

"Stephanotis creates languor. If she is lazy, then avoid it.

"Violet is the best perfume. It elevates the mind. It spurs to deeds of bravery, of sacrifice. It creates beautiful thoughts. Get her violet, my boy."

—Exchange.

The Commutable Cook.

"My wife and I are keeping house in the suburbs this year."

"What does the transportation cost you?"

"Well, let's see. We bought three commutation tickets at—"

"Three! Who uses the third?"

"That's for the cook. I take one out every night, and she leaves the next morning."—Brooklyn Life.

The Cure.

"In love with that penniless young scamp, are you?" said old Roxley.

"Well, I propose to cure him of that."

"You can't," retorted the willful young girl. "I'm determined to marry him."

"That's it exactly. I propose to let you do it."—Exchange.

Frog's Narrow Escape.

A correspondent writes: "My son, aged ten and a half years, was working in the garden when a viper about two feet long glided past him. A good shot with a stone about the size of a cricket ball broke the reptile's spine, while a sharp edge of the granite cut open the belly, thereby restoring to freedom a frog, which hopped out of its prison unhurt."—Madras Mail.

Speaking.

"Did you think Miss Hawkins has speaking eyes?"

"I'm sure I don't know," replied the young lady. "If she had, her mouth wouldn't give them a chance to be heard."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Superstitious Golfers.

The two chief golfing superstitions are that two up and five to play never won a match and that it is unlucky to win the first hole. It is hard to say which is the sillier of the two.—London

THE DRAGON FLY.

Singularly Adapted to Its Life of Aerial Piracy.

No one could fail to be struck with the singularly perfect adaptation of the dragon fly's structure to a life of aerial piracy. The four wings are large and in proportion to their weight enormously strong. Each is supported by a wonderfully arranged network of slender ribs, which give the necessary rigidity to the thin, transparent membrane forming its basis. The muscles by which the wings are moved are massive and powerful and are so arranged among themselves that the animal is capable of steering its course with an unerring accuracy which any bird might envy. In this power it is largely aided by a marvelous keenness of sight, for in addition to the two great, gorgeously colored compound eyes which make up so much of the head the insect possesses three smaller "simple" eyes, making five eyes in all. The prey when overtaken is seized and devoured by means of powerful, sharply toothed jaws.

An animal which lives such an active life naturally requires a very perfect breathing apparatus, and this is amply provided by a system of holes on the sides of the body which open into an elaborate network of air tubes, supplying every part of the system. The air in these tubes is constantly renewed by the regular compression and dilatation of the body by special muscles.—Chambers' Journal.

HIBERNATION.

How and Why Some Animals Exist All Winter Without Food.

The philosophy or nature of hibernation and why and how it is that the hibernating creatures can go so long without food are interesting studies.

In the first place, the creature in order to enable it to sustain life throughout the long winter during which it hibernates is endowed with the capacity of accumulating within its body a large quantity of fat. This fat is to the animal what a well stocked coal cellar is to a fire, and until the whole of it has been consumed the tissue of the body proper remains untouched. It has been ascertained that animals can endure the waste of tissue until it amounts to 40 per cent of their normal weight. Should the weight be reduced beyond that point the result is death. But nature comes to the rescue of the hibernating creatures in another way. When the hibernation begins, respiration and digestion almost cease (in some cases they cease absolutely), and the circulation is only just active enough to sustain life. As a consequence of this the wear and tear is reduced to the minimum, and the creature is enabled to pull through.—New York American.

Horses and Music.

Regimental horses have been the subjects of musical tests, and nearly all enjoyed the experience, only a very small percentage of the animals remaining indifferent to sweet harmonies, while equally few showed active dislike. The great majority were soothed, inspired or excited by music. Most of the horses, like the war chargers one may suppose them to be, enjoyed the bugle above any other instrument and neighed gallantly when it was sounded, but thoroughbreds and colts generally were found to prefer the shrill treble of the fife, which roused them to great and sometimes unmanageable enthusiasm. This was the more significant because the fife was an unfamiliar instrument to them, not being generally used, as is the bugle in the French army.—Paris Cor. London Telegraph.

Model of Economy.

A certain farmer who lives out in the country and who is noted for his closeness in money matters has a twelve-year-old son, who is as industrious as his father is penurious.

Recently the father and son made a compact whereby the latter would receive 10 cents for every cord of wood he sawed and piled in the wood shed. Immediately the boy became very busy at the wood pile, and his earnings have been piling up at a rapid rate, his mother keeping her son's hard earned savings for him.

"What are you going to do with all your money?" the thrifty youth was recently asked.

"Goin' to buy a new saw with it," was the reply.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Benjamin Constant.

Benjamin Constant, having sided with Napoleon during the hundred days, felt the need of justifying himself when Louis XVIII. returned to power. He wrote the king a letter with that end in view and called upon Mme. Recamier to discuss the subject. She asked him quietly:

"Have you finished your letter?"

"Yes."

"Are you satisfied with it?"

"Entirely satisfied. I have almost persuaded myself."

WHEELS BEGIN TO HUM.

Press dispatches from the following places indicate the beginning of a general resumption of work under normal conditions throughout a considerable section of the country:

Cleveland, O.—Between 5,000 and 6,000 men have returned to work at the Lorain plant of the National Tube Company. General Manager R. W. Ney of the American Steel and Wire Company said his company would soon put back its entire force of about 10,000 men on full time. The American Steel and Wire Company at Salem resumed double turn operations.

Zanesville, O.—The tube plant of the Mark Manufacturing Company, employing 700, resumed work, and the Roseville Pottery, employing 300, resumed on half time.

Akron, O.—The B. E. Goodrich Rubber Company added 250 men and is running full force. Other rubber companies are employing many men.

Canton, O.—Three miles of the Stark Rolling Mill Company resumed. The two other plants will resume in one week.

Maldren, Mass.—More than 1,000 operatives returned to work at the reopening of the Fells factory of the Boston Rubber Shoe Company in this city.

Chicago.—Two thousand men returned to work yesterday when the plate, slab and structural mills of the Illinois Steel Company in South Chicago were reopened. Five thousand more will be put to work Monday.

Washington.—Orders have been issued at the navy department under which about 500 men who have been discharged from the Brooklyn navy yard since the fleet sailed will be put back to work.

Biddeford, Me.—The Pepperell Manufacturing Company will resume full time in the local cotton mills next Monday. About four thousand operatives are affected.

Manchester, N. H.—The Amoskeag Mills resumed full time, with the exception of about 2,000 looms, which will be operated this week on Friday and Saturday.

Shenandoah, Pa.—The cold weather had the effect of strengthening the coal trade so much that all the Reading and Lehigh Valley Coal Company collieries have been ordered to work six days a week instead of four.

French and German BAKERY.

Everything New and Up-to-Date.

New and latest improved oven.

New Bams and Wagons.

New Bakery Store

Bread, Pies and Cakes sold at the store or delivered at your door.

MACCARIO BROS.

MOST CENTRAL LOCATION,

Grand avenue, South San Francisco

BAY SHORE ADVERTISEMENTS

ROONEY'S CANDY STORE

57 LELAND AVENUE

Home Baking Done. Ice Cr. am Made

Work Guaranteed Prices Reasonable

THE JONES FREY CO.

Contracting Painters

Painting, Paper Hanging, Tinting, etc.; also a full line of Paints, Oils, Brushes, Wall Paper.

A Full Line of Notions, Stationery, Knives, Soaps, Dolls and all Kinds of Toys

Cor. Leland Avenue and Peabody st.

SAN BRUNO ADVERTISEMENTS

THE TOGGERY

SAN BRUNO, CAL.

Corner Angus and Easton Avenues

Second door from Petersen's grocery

Dressmaking, Children's Clothes,

Hosiery, Notions, Magazines,

Gents' Furnishings, Butterick Patterns

Also a full line of Lucas Paints, Oils, Varnishes and Brushes after March 15, 1908.

THE MAXIM GUN.

Curious Origin of This Terrible Engine of Destruction.

The origin of the Maxim gun was somewhat curious. Mr. Maxim (Sir Hiram) after the close of the great civil war in America was visiting one of the southern battlefields. He picked up a Springfield rifle and began firing at a target. He soon discovered, to his amazement, that his shoulder was all black and blue with the recoil. This set him thinking, and he soon conceived the idea of utilizing this force in a gun which would fire automatically.

He went to London full of his idea, but no one would listen to him. In Birmingham the chief man in a factory refused to make a bolt gun.

In despair Mr. Maxim packed up his trunks and went to Paris. In two weeks the work was done. This gun Mr. Maxim exhibited in London in 1885. He spoke of it then as the gun of the future. It is now the gun of the present. It is a wonderful gun and a deadly one. By adjusting the indicator it will fire bullets at any rate from one per minute to 600.

This terrible weapon is started by the firing of the first shot. After that it works itself and will keep going as long as cartridges can be fed into the machine. When one belt of 333 is exhausted, all that is necessary is to hook on another.

When the British government gave an order for the gun they stipulated that it should not weigh more than a hundred pounds and should be capable of firing a thousand rounds in four minutes. Mr. Maxim produced a gun which weighed thirty-five pounds and fired 2,000 rounds in three minutes.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

AN IRREGULAR VERB.

One That Made a Frenchman Despair of Learning English.

"What does 'Beat it!' mean?" asked the man of an inquiring frame of mind of his well informed friend.

"Why," was the reply, "that means to go, depart, be off, take your leave, and don't be slow about it. I don't know what it came from unless it is a bit of policeman's slang for 'Get off my beat!' or 'Clear out unless you want me to beat you!'"

"I am reminded of a line in one of Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes' amusing poems, scattered through the pages of his delightful 'Autocrat of the Breakfast Table.' It runs:

"Depart! Be off! Exceed!
Evade! Evampe!"

But it takes a Latin scholar to discover the derivations of all his verbs of motion.

"There is a story of a Frenchman who on his way to England was made the victim of a practical joke in regard to the verb 'go,' whose 'went,' 'going,' 'gone,' are irregular enough, goodness knows. He was found to be struggling with this variation: 'I go; thou departest; he clears out; we cut stick; you make tracks; they absquatulate,' and as he read it he exclaimed: 'Mercy! What irregular verbs you have in your English language!'"—New York Tribune.

Getting His Own Back.

An ironworker, having had the worst of an argument with a friend, decided to get even with him.

Waiting, therefore, until his enemy had retired to rest one night, he approached his street door and knocked loudly in order to wake him.

Opening the bedroom window, the other hurriedly inquired what the noise was all about.

"Why," replied the outside one, "one of your windows is wide open."

"Which one?"

"Why, the one you have your head through," chuckled the other as he went away satisfied with the success of his plot.—Illustrated Bits.

Must Charge to Get Crowd.

The ladies' guild of an uptown church had planned an evening entertainment and reception and asked the rector to make announcement of it on the Sunday preceding.

"This is all right," he said, "but you must charge admission."

"Why, this is just a social evening," they protested. "We are inviting people."

"They won't come," said the rector, "because they will think it is not worth while. But charge a small admission and you will have a good crowd." So the women gave in, and subsequent events proved the rector was right.—New York Press.

They Made Her.

A grandmother was reproving her little grandchildren for making so much noise.

"Dear me, children, you are so noisy today! Can't you be a little more quiet?"

"Now, grandma, you mustn't scold us. You see, if it wasn't for us, you wouldn't be a grandma at all."—Harper's Weekly.

MADE IT RIGHT.

Yet It Was Not Easy For the Salesman to Grasp the Boss' Scheme.

In one of the suburbs of London there is a wholesale firm the senior member of which may be known as Mr. Blank. The firm has two traveling salesmen—a single man, receiving 30 shillings per week, and the other a married man, drawing £2 per week.

A short time ago the single man, being in the shop and looking over matters, discovered that the married salesman was receiving 10 shillings per week more salary than himself, while he (the single man) was selling more goods. He called Mr. Blank's attention to this and suggested that, as he was selling more than the other fellow, he should at least receive as much pay.

The senior partner acknowledged the apparent inconsistency and assured him that he would look into it and if the statement were correct he would make matters right.

Another week rolled by, and when the single man came to draw his salary from the bookkeeper he was surprised to find only 30 shillings passed out to him the same as before. He murmured. The bookkeeper insisted he had received no instructions to raise his pay and referred him to the governor. Approaching Mr. Blank, he said:

"You remember, sir, I spoke to you last week about my salary, stating that, while I was selling more goods than the other traveler, I was receiving less pay, and I thought I should receive as much as he did. You assured me you would look into it and make matters right."

"Yes," said Mr. Blank, "I remember your mentioning the matter, and I made it right, didn't I?"

"Why, no; I don't see how you have, as the bookkeeper has just paid me the same amount as before. I can't see how that is making it right, sir."

"You don't understand," said the senior partner. "I have made it right. You thought you ought to have as much pay as the other man, and I have made it right by cutting the other fellow's pay down."—London Tit-Bits.

THE ENCORE HABIT.

How Sims Reeves Turned the Tables on One of His Admirers.

Sims Reeves, who in his day was accepted as the most celebrated tenor on the concert stage, was so much of a favorite that whenever he sang he was usually greeted with a hearty encore, accompanied with enthusiastic cheers.

Reeves was very good natured about the matter, but he made it a rule never to sing more than one selection when he felt that his voice was not in first class shape. He happened to notice that an elderly man, who turned out to be a dealer in hats along the Strand, London, attended nearly every concert within convenient distance if Sims Reeves happened to be on the bill and generally led the encore brigade. This latter was a persistent person and often applauded until he had forced Reeves to respond to double and triple encores.

Determined to teach the little hatter a lesson, one afternoon just as dark was approaching Reeves entered his admirer's store and said, "One hat, please," naming the particular shape which he desired. The little hatter didn't recognize the great tenor and handed out one hat.

"Good," said Reeves. "How much is this hat?"

"Five shillings," said the store proprietor.

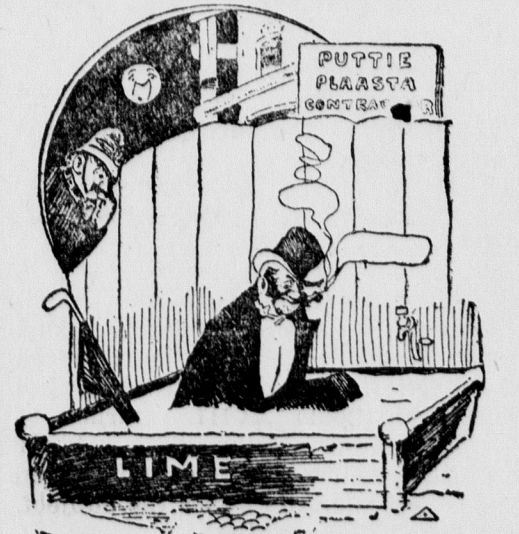
"Encore," said Reeves.

A second hat was forthcoming, and Reeves ultimately obtained three "encore" hats. When the little hatter demanded £1 sterling for the purchases Reeves pretended to be furious.

"Send these four hats to this address," ordered the tenor in terrible tone, "but I only pay for one hat. Do you understand? The three other hats are 'encore' hats. If you make me sing songs for nothing you must send me hats for nothing."

The little hatter was speechless.—Portland Oregonian.

Thought He Had Slipped in the Snow.



Brown (loq.)—Thish ish (hic) first time ever knew shnow to be hot!—Illustrated Bits.

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SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO POWER AND LIGHT COMPANY. Location of principal place of business, South San Francisco, California. Location of works, San Mateo County, California.

NOTICE. There is delinquent upon the following described stock of the South Francisco Power and Light Company, on account of the assessment levied on December, 28, 1907, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective Shareholders as follows:

Names	No. of Shares	No. of Cert.	Am't
Abner Doble Company	3000	2	\$300.00

and in accordance with law and an order of the Board of Directors, made on December 28, 1907, so many shares of each parcel of said stock as may be necessary will be sold at the office of the Company, South San Francisco, California, on the 14th day of March, 1908, at 10 o'clock A. M., to pay said delinquent assessment thereon, together with costs of advertising and the expenses of sale.

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Secretary South San Francisco Power and Light Company.
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FINE PRINTS.

Care With Which They Are Treated by Amateurs and Collectors.

How careful collectors and amateurs of fine engravings are of their treasures is illustrated by a written agreement that a local firm of dealers in such things had to sign recently when they wanted to borrow several particularly rare engravings for an exhibition they were to have in their galleries. The owner of the prints insisted that from the time the box in which the prints were sent to the dealers was opened in the shop no hands but those of the junior partner of the firm were to touch them. The owner stipulated expressly that the member of the firm was to take them out of the box, frame them himself, hang them on the walls and when the show was over follow the prints back through these various stages until a porter was ready to screw the cover of the packing box on again. The prints were so rare and fine that the junior partner cheerfully agreed to all of these conditions for the sake of showing the engravings.

That the prints were extremely rare may be appreciated from the fact that before two of them in particular came into the private collector's possession he made a special journey to Stuttgart, Germany, to see them, and when he looked at them he left an open order to a dealer in that city to buy them, no matter what they cost. He got them, but he paid the highest price ever known for such engravings to bring.—New York Press.

CRANKY METAL.

Moods and Mystery That Are Embodied in a Piece of Steel.

A cutlery company will make a hundred razors from the same piece of steel by the same process, and part of the razors will be good and part of them bad. It may be fifty of one kind or seventy-five or twenty-five—nobody knows. The maker doesn't know; the buyer doesn't know. Barbers say that even the price doesn't seem to make much difference. You may get a good razor for a quarter or a bad one for \$5. And the same razor will get a contrary edge today, so that you can hardly shave with it, and tomorrow, without additional sharpening, it will work like a charm.

One tap will go on a bolt easily and stay there. Another tap will hardly go on at all. A third may be screwed on tight and snug and yet keep coming off in spite of all that can be done.

Sometimes men that work with machines have a premonition of coming disaster, as do the men that sail on the seas or thread the winding paths of the big woods. Nature as well as pieces of mechanism seems able to communicate to man why they are in a calamitous and threatening mood.—Chicago Tribune.

Madrid and Its Climate.

Along the Mediterranean shore Spain presents a narrow ribbon of fertile, delightful country. The region is often called "the garden of Spain."

It is a great contrast to pass from these tropical shores to the wind swept plains of interior Spain. The level country inclosed by the Guadarrama and the Cantabrian mountains forms in the west an extensive wheat growing region. Toward the east as the rainfall decreases pastureland encroaches upon arable culture. In New Castile, on the south of the Guadarrama and in about the center of Spain, the political capital has been placed. The level country in which it has been dropped, as if by accident, is for the most part a waterless plain, swept in winter by the piercing winds from the naked mountains of the north, sweltering in summer under the effect of the sun's rays on bare rock and soil.

The climate of Madrid has been tersely described by its inhabitants as "three months of winter and nine of hades."

Honey Ants.

Certain Mexican ants are selected by their kindred as storehouses of honey. They are fed with honey until the abdomen speedily becomes smooth and round and so filled with honey that the skin is transparent. These ants are doomed to pass the remainder of their lives as mere honey cells, from which their kindred extract the honey when it is required. There are several specimens of these ants in the British museum with the honey still within their transparent bodies. The Mexicans raid the nests of these ants for the sake of the honey that their bodies contain, and the ants are eaten raw as sweetmeats.

Witty and Caustic.

A woman suffrage lecturer, according to the Boston Globe, recently brought down the house with the following argument: "I have no vote, but my groom has. I have a great respect for that man in the stables, but I am sure if I were to go to him and say, 'John, will you exercise the franchise?' he would reply, 'Please, mum, which horse be that?'"

LAWS OF WAR.

The Code That Governs Hostilities Between Civilized Nations.

The "laws of war" as at present formulated by the civilized nations forbid the use of poison against the enemy; murder by treachery, as, for example, assuming the uniform or displaying the flag of a foe; the murder of those who have surrendered, whether upon conditions or at discretion; declarations that no quarter will be given to an enemy; the use of such arms or projectiles as will cause unnecessary pain or suffering to an enemy; the abuse of a flag of truce to gain information concerning an enemy's positions; all unnecessary destruction of property, whether public or private.

They also declare that only fortified places shall be besieged, open cities or villages not to be subject to siege or bombardment; that public buildings of whatever character, whether belonging to church or state, shall be spared; that plundering by private soldiers or their officers shall be considered inadmissible; that prisoners shall be treated with common humanity; that the personal effects and private property of prisoners, excepting their arms and ammunition, shall be respected; that the population of an enemy's country shall be considered exempt from participation in the war unless by hostile acts they provoke the ill will of the enemy.

Personal and family honor and the religious convictions of an invaded people must be respected by the invaders and all pillage by regular troops or their followers strictly forbidden.

GOT HIS OMELET.

Why One Man Ceased Trying to Be Funny With Waiters.

"I've never tried to be funny with a waiter," the traveler was saying, "since the time when I had a little experience with one in California. It was several years ago, and I was rather 'fresh.' I stepped into a restaurant one morning and ordered an omelet.

"What kind?" asked the waiter.

"Why, are there more kinds than one?" I said.

"Oh, yes, sir," he answered me; "there are several."

"Well, bring me an ostrich egg omelet."

"All right, sir," he said, "but you'll have to wait quite awhile. It takes a long time to make an ostrich egg omelet."

"I told him I had plenty of time. He went away and was gone fully an hour. Then he came back with a big covered dish.

"There you are, sir," he said, placing it before me and uncovering it.

"Well, it was an omelet, all right, and big enough for half a dozen men. Whether there was an ostrich farm in the neighborhood and he got a real ostrich egg or whether he made it from a couple of dozen hens' eggs I don't know, but I distinctly remember that it cost me \$2—and I learned a valuable lesson."—Youth's Companion.

An Old Joke.

My Lord Craven, in King James First's Reign, was very desirous to see Ben Jonson, which being told to Ben, he went to my Lord's House; but, being in a very tattered condition, as Poets sometimes are, the Porter refused him admittance, with some saucy language, which the other did not fail to return. My Lord, happening to come out while they were wrangling, asked the occasion of it. Ben, who stood in need of no-body to speak for him, said, he understood his Lordship desired to see him; you, Friend, said my Lord, who are you? Ben Jonson, replied the other. No, no, quoth my Lord, you cannot be Ben Jonson who wrote the Silent Woman, you look as if you could not say Bo to a Goose. Bo, cry'd Ben. Very well, said my Lord, who was better pleas'd at the joke than offended at the affront, I am now convinced by your Wit, you are Ben Jonson.—"Joe Miller's Jest Book," 1739.

The Full Particulars.

The other day a lady who lives in our town entered a grocery store and asked to be shown a good kind of breakfast cereal.

The clerk took down a package and said:

"Madam, this is a predigested food."

"Oh, is that so?" she returned. "And by whom?"—Woman's Home Companion.

Good For an Appetite.

"You must have a good appetite," remarked the thin man enviously.

"What do you take for it?"

"In all my experience," replied the plump one, "I have found nothing more suitable than food."—Philadelphia Press.

Easily Settled.

Nurse—Doctor, a sponge is missing. Possibly you sewed it up inside the patient. Eminent Surgeon—Thank you. Remind me to add \$10 to the bill for material.—Puck.

DATES AND FIGS.

Frugal Fare of the Desert Wanderers of the East.

While journeying across the desert Mrs. A. Goodrich-Freer, author of "In a Syrian Saddle," met a lonely traveler bound for Medeba. On hearing that the caravan was bound for the same place he asked permission to join them. Incidentally he furnished an illustration of the difference between necessities and luxuries.

We were very grateful, says the writer, for coffee and an excellent lunch of sausage, potted meat and jam, with white bread, brought from Jerusalem. We ate our dainties with some sense of guilt, as the newcomer produced his lunch of dates and figs.

Dates and figs, he informed us, were the natural food of desert wanderers, sufficing to the body, stimulating to the mind. The wheat, the flesh, above all the alcohol of civilization, were mere irrelevancies.

Was it not diet such as this—and he waved a pair of sensitive hands over his ascetic larder—which had enabled him to reply to the inquiry of a personage as to how many hours a day he could ride in the desert, "Twenty-four, your majesty, since a day does not contain twenty-five?"

Was it not on a diet of figs and dates that he had ridden sixty hours without dismounting? Was it your meat eater, your wine drinker, who remained sound and wholesome when necessity obliged him to refrain from abstinence for twenty-one days?

At this point he carefully counted his date stones, observed that two more were yet due to his appetite and finished his frugal luncheon.

ONLY A TRAMP.

Raising the Curtain For a Moment on One of Life's Tragedies.

A recent incident which holds in its simple outlines the possibility of past tragedy is described in the New York Times. It is another illustration of how careless the world is of the individual and how thick is the cloak which one may wrap about his personality. Not long ago a laborer employed by the Erie railroad in Jersey City was run over by a train and had his leg cut off.

A policeman telephoned for an ambulance. The injured man lay on a grass patch, apparently bleeding to death. Just then a typical railroad tramp in dirty rags sauntered along. He tapped a policeman's elbow.

"May I ask what's the matter, officer?" he inquired.

"Man bleeding to death," replied the policeman.

"Would you mind if I looked at him?" asked the tramp. "I might be of service."

"Go ahead," responded the officer.

Bending low over the wounded laborer, the tramp asked for water to wash his hands and then begged the crowd for clean handkerchiefs. With a half dozen deft, rapid twists he made a tourniquet and stopped the flow of blood.

"Are you a doctor?" some one asked as the man slipped away through the crowd.

"I used to be," he replied as he hurried off.

A Wide Distinction.

Barney Malloy and Mike Calvey were shingling a roof. "Barney," Mike asked, removing a bunch of shingle nails from his mouth and settling back comfortably, "what is the difference between satisfied and content?"

"The difference? Sure, there's none," answered Barney. "If you're satisfied, you're content, and if you're content you're satisfied."

"That was my opinion, too, Barney, me boy, up to now, but it struck me sudden-like as I put that last nail in that I am satisfied, all right, that Molly Calvey is my wife, but I am durned sure I am not content!"

Seatless.

An English hostess was entertaining about 300 people at a reception and had provided only about seventy-five seats. In despair she said to a compatriot: "Oh, I am so distressed! Not three-fourths of these people can sit down!"

"Bless my soul, madam!" he exclaimed. "What's the matter with them?"

The Martial Spirit.

"When you go into battle," said the human analyst, "do you feel your heart surge with hostility toward the foe or anything like that?"

"Yes," answered the military expert. "In time of war we feel even more resentful toward the foe than we feel toward our rival associates in time of peace."—Washington Star.

A Study in Dimensions.

"Jimmy, how large a piece of cake do you want?"

"I want a big piece, but don't gimme so much that I'll have to divide it with sister."

GUIDEPOSTS IN FRANCE.

A Striking Feature of the Roads Throughout the Country.

A feature of the roads of France is the ever present guidepost. These guideposts consist of an iron plaque about two feet long and a foot high securely mounted on sturdy posts or fastened to some substantial wall. They are painted in white and blue and show without any possibility of mistake not only the commune or township in which they stand, but the next important place in either direction as well as the distances between all the chief points upon that route. Thus you will find if you are traveling on a road which leads to Paris that the name of the metropolis will appear on the sign-board, although it may be several hundred kilometers distant.

In addition to these guideposts the Touring Club of France has put on the chief roads a series of signs and symbols to indicate to motorists and bicyclists what sort of a road they are approaching. The sign "ralentir," which translated into good United States means to "let up," has caused many a motorist who is unfamiliar with the road he is traveling to slow down and to find shortly after the sign had been passed that it was well that he paid attention to it because of a steep grade or some abrupt turn. There is no excuse, in view of the symbols and signboards, for any one motoring in France to get on the wrong road or to come unexpectedly into trouble.—Frank Presbrey in Outing Magazine.

Patriotism in the Making.

Patriotism in New York is cosmopolitan. They have a flag drill in the schools in which the children of every race and clime, as the hymn book says, are taught to salute the stars and stripes and give "their heads, their hands and their hearts to their country." And in some of the big downtown schools you may see children from homes German, Italian, Syrian, Scandinavian, Jewish, Hungarian, Chinese, Armenian, Greek and heaven knows how many other nationalities all joining in this picturesque ceremony. It gives one a realizing sense of the variety of material which it put into this crucible we call a city and which in another generation or two will be simply American.—Boston Transcript.

Talking Through the Nose.

So called "talking through the nose" is not talking through the nose at all, but rather failure to do so—that is, instead of letting the tone flood into the nasal cavity, to be re-enforced there by striking against the walls of the cavity, which act as sounding boards for the tone confined within that cavity, we shut off the cavity and refuse the tone its natural re-enforcement. It takes on as a result a thin, unresonant quality which we call nasal, although it is thin and unpleasing because it lacks true nasal resonance. The only remedy lies in ceasing to shut off the cavity.—Katherine Jewell Everts in Harper's Bazar

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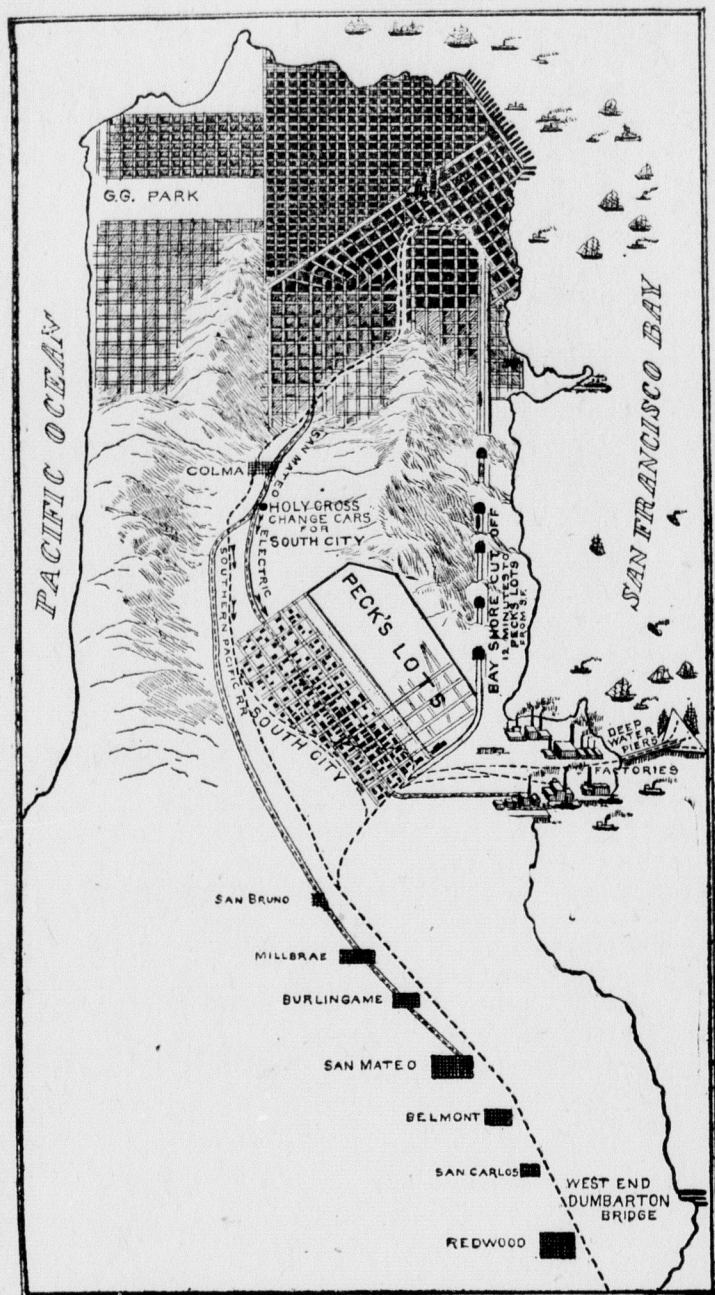
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E.O. Peck

DEATH OF A HIGHLY
ESTEEMED WOMAN

THE ENTERPRISE, in a few issues back, published the fact that Mrs. Thomas Horan, sister of Wm. H. Dunbar of South City, had died in Niles, Michigan. A newspaper published at that place has the following to say about the deceased:

"Early this morning Mrs. Minnie Horan, wife of Thos. Horan, who suffered a second stroke of paralysis last evening, was called from earth by the Master to whose final command all must harken.

"Mrs. Horan was a lady into whose soul was implanted early in life goodness of heart and amiability of disposition, and she made friends whom her many noble qualities bound to her with hoops of steel, and who have grieved during her long illness, which had its termination in death this morning. And, while in the contemplation of Death's great mystery, sad memory brings the light of other days around these numerous friends of hers, many of whom knew her in her blithesome girlhood, still the mourning ones find consolation in the realization that 'tis a blessing the soul of her they loved so well has been released from the body which human skill could not relieve from pain, death being to her but the gate to life, the soul's change of residence, a commingling of eternity with time. To her the great leveler of mankind came with a gentle touch—the weary eyelids closed, the flickering life-light went out, she slept like a tired child and to her came the infinite peace that passeth all understanding.

"Mrs. Horan's passing away leaves a void, and many aching hearts among the legion, whose respect and esteem she enjoyed. She was kind, gentle, full of sensibility, loving in character, in mind pure and enlightened, tender and affectionate to her kin and friends, to all benevolent and kind. She lived beloved; she died lamented.

"Mrs. Horan was a native of Niles. She was born in 1861, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Dunbar. Her father has long since passed away.

She was educated at St. Mary's Academy, Notre Dame, and was a woman of culture and refinement. Of her near relatives there remain, a husband and daughter, Miss Lucile; a mother, Mrs. Adam Barman, of Grant street, West Niles; a brother, Wm. Dunbar, of San Francisco; a half-brother, Leo Barman of West Virginia and a sister, Mrs. Ida Nagle of Sheldon, Illinois."

PECK'S LOTS NOTES

New advertising matter will be out soon to help the cause along.

A busy Summer will add a great deal to the general improvement of Peck's lots.

Three new houses were started this week in Peck's Addition. This Summer should see many new houses in Peck's Addition.

16,000 cubic yards of earth will have to be moved to fill Broadway. This work starts as soon as teams can be gotten together. A large main sewer will be laid at the same time.

LETTER LIST.

List of letters remaining on hand thirty days preceeding March 16, 1908, E. E. CUNNINGHAM, P. M.

DOMESTIC

Castor, Flora; Ocelli, Dozalina; Sumner, Chester; West, S. G. (2)

FOREIGN

Togni, Paul and Milanesis, Francesio.

OFFICERS ELECTED.

At the annual meeting of the South San Francisco Power and Light Company last Monday the following officers were re-elected: President, W. J. Martin; Vice-President and Treasurer, Leroy Hough; Secretary, Geo. H. Chapman.

NOTICE.

This is to inform the public that the undersigned has sold all his interest in the Union Hotel, South San Francisco, San Mateo County, to Louis G. Mafa, to whom all bills will be paid.

FIORÉ RAFFANTI. *

CALIFORNIA STATE
UNIVERSITY LETTER

NEW MILITARY COMMANDANT

BERKELEY, March 18th.—President Roosevelt has appointed Captain Edward M. Lewis, 20th Infantry, to take the place of Captain John T. Nance, 9th Cavalry, who will be relieved from duty as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the university next October. At that time Captain Nance will finish his four years of service in the university and will return to his post in the regular army. The regulations of the War Department make it impossible for an active army officer to be detailed to a university position for a longer term than four years. The retirement of Captain Nance will be a serious loss to the entire university community and especially to the department of military science. He has been ordered by the War Department to report for duty in the Philippines at the close of his term with the University of California.

Captain Lewis, who is to succeed Captain Nance, is well known among all the army men on the Coast as a thorough officer. His last post has been at Monterey.

CHARTER DAY PREPARATIONS

Charter Day will be celebrated Monday, March the twenty-third, with the usual ceremonies and exercises. At ten o'clock in the morning the Sophomore Class will hold its ceremonies on Charter Hill, transferring to the Freshman Class the responsibility of guarding and caring for the "C." Speeches are to be made by the two class presidents, by President Wheeler and by members of the two classes who built the "C."

The regular Charter Day exercises will be held in the Greek Theatre at three o'clock in the afternoon. The doors of the theatre will be open at two. The speaker of the day is to be President W. H. P. Faunce of Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island. A portion of the seats of the Greek Theatre will be reserved and admission will be by ticket for the faculty,

student body and their friends, but the greater part of the Amphitheatre will be open to the public without entrance fee or ticket. Music for the ceremonies will be rendered by an orchestra and by the Alumni Chorus of the university.

SHAKESPEAREAN PLAY IN GREEK THEATRE

The English Club of the University of California will present Shakespeare's "The Winter's Tale" on Friday evening, April the third, in the Greek Theatre.

This club, since its founding in 1906, has taken the literary interests of the college in charge. Besides publishing The Occident, the literary magazine of the University, it has given one play each semester in the Greek Theatre. Though membership in the club is restricted, places on the editorial board of The Occident and in the casts of the plays are open to all students, without favor.

ARRIVAL OF FLEET TO
BE MEMORABLE EVENT

(SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE)

San Francisco, March 20th.—With but two months, and possibly only six weeks, before it for preparation for the coming of the big battleship fleet, the Official Committee is doing wonders in the way of making ready for the wonderful show of which will mark the week of celebration. In addition to having congregated in San Francisco Bay the greatest aggregation of naval fighting machines that have ever been seen together at one time in such a small space, there will be a gathering of notables from all parts of the country to take part in the festivities of the occasion. San Francisco will be the center of attraction, virtually for the world, during the gala week, and already thousands of people are making their arrangements to make a trip to witness the event.

This week of celebration will serve the visitors another purpose, for it will give them an opportunity to see the vast amount of work that has been done in the way of rebuilding in the past two years. There has been no cessa-

tion of work and nearly \$112,000,000 is the enormous total of money represented in the buildings that have been completed or are in course of erection. This vast expression of energy is, of itself, a sight worth traveling across the continent to see, and when it is coupled with another great show it makes the greatest event the world has ever known.

When the fleet of warships sailed from Hampton Roads people traveled from all parts of the country to be present as witnesses of the event, but the sight then presented will have dwindled almost into insignificance, in comparison with what will be presented in San Francisco Bay when the forty-four vessels of the navy are congregated together at the end of their remarkable cruise around the continent.

San Francisco Bay, always beautiful, will, on this occasion present such a scene as will be memorable, not only in the minds of all who witness it but also in the annals of the Nation. It is the only bay in the world where such a gathering would be possible without interfering with the traffic of the port, and in addition to the fleet of warships there will be large numbers of excursion steamers from points along the coast. What this means in the way of spectacular brilliance can only be realized when seen.

Ashore, the most spectacular event will be the great parade, in which army, navy and civic life will combine to make a showing such as is rarely seen. With some ten thousand officers and men from the ships will be regiments of soldiers from the regular army and other regiments of the National Guard of California, members of the Naval Militia, Grand Army Posts, Veterans of three wars and various civic organizations, making such a showing of humanity in line as has never been seen on the Pacific Coast, and but rarely presented in the world.

Special arrangements for excursions are being arranged to bring people to San Francisco during the festivities, and other excursions will carry the visitors, both of the navy and of the civilians who come to see pageant, to different parts of the State.

Subscribe for The Enterprise \$2 a year